Amendments to the Specification:

The paragraph beginning at Page 40, line 18, is to be amended as follows:

Figure 17A ~~and~~ to 17D are various views of the media cartridge depicted in Figures 14 -16;

The paragraph beginning at Page 46, lines 30-40, is to be amended as follows:

3. Construction Overview

As shown in Figure 3, the cabinet 100 is built around a frame 300. The frame 300 supports the outer panels, e.g. side panels 302, 304, a rear panel 306, upper and lower front panels 308 310 and a top panel 312. The well 106 is shown as having a support spindle 330 and a driven spindle 314. Tracing the paper flow path backward from the well 106, the path comprises a slitter and transverse cutter module ~~316~~1200, a dryer 318, a full width stationery printhead ~~320~~500, and the media cartridges with their drive mechanism 322. Ink reservoirs 324 are located above the printhead ~~320~~500. The reservoirs may have level monitors or quality control means that measure or estimate the amount of ink remaining. This quantity may be transmitted to the printer's processor where it can be used to generate a display or alarm. The processing capabilities of the device are located in a module or enclosure 340. The processor operates the unit in accordance to stored technical and business rules in conjunction with operator inputs.

The paragraph beginning at Page 47, lines 22-29, is to be amended as follows:

Referring again to Figure 5, the printhead is supplied with liquid ink from the reservoirs 324. The removable reservoirs are located above the printhead 500 and a harness 504 comprising a number of ink supply tubes carries the 6 different ink colors from the 6 reservoirs 324 to the printhead 500. The liquid ink harness 504 is interrupted by a self sealing coupling 1002, 1004 (see Figure 11). Furthermore, by loosening thumb screws 1006 and disconnecting the ink harness coupling 1002, 1004 allows the printhead to be withdrawn from the rail 502. Also note that an air pump 1010 supplies compressed air through an air hose 1012 to the printhead or an area adjacent to it. This supply of air may be used to blow across the nozzles in order to prevent the media from resting on the nozzles.

The paragraph beginning at Page 48, lines 11-13, is to be amended as follows:

After the dryer 318, the path continues in a generally straight line to the cutting and slitting or module ~~316~~1200. The media path then extends from the cutting and slitting module 316 through the exit opening 206 of the cabinet.

The paragraph beginning at Page 49, lines 20-31, is to be amended as follows:

The shaft 1610 carries a roller support molding 1614 at each end. The may be interchangeable so as to be used at either end. A notch 1632 at each end of the shaft 1610 engages a cooperating nib 1634 on the support moldings. Because the support moldings 1614 are restrained from rotating by locator slots 1636 formed in the cases halves, the shaft does not rotate (but the core 1630 does). The roller support moldings also may include

resilient extensions ~~1617~~1616. Lunettes 1638 at the end of the extensions engage cooperating grooves 1618 formed at the ends of the cartridge drive roller 1620 and idler roller 1622. The rollers 1620, 1622 are supported between the ends of the cartridge 400, but maintained in proximity to one another and in registry with the shaft 1610 by the support moldings 1614. The resilient force imposed by the extensions 1616 keep the drive roller 1620 and the idler 1622 in close enough proximity (or in contact) that when the drive roller 1620 is operated on by the media driver motor, the wallpaper medium is dispensed from the dispensing slot 1640 of the cartridge 400. Further advancing the drive roller 1620 advances the media web into the media path.

The paragraph beginning at Page 49, lines 37-40, through to Page 50, lines 1-11, is to be amended as follows:

9. Customer Tote

As shown in Figures 19 and 20, a tote or container 1900 for the finished product comprises an elongated folding carton with a central axially directed opening ~~1902~~ 1904 at each end 1902. The carton may be disposable and formed from paper, cardboard or any other thin textile. The carton holds about 50 meters of printed wallpaper. As shown in Figure 20, the finished roll of wallpaper 2000 is shown on a core 2008 supported between a pair of support moldings 2000-2004. The core 2008 may be disposable. Each of the support moldings comprises a hub or stub shaft 2006 which is adapted to engage the interior of the core 2008 which carries the printed wallpaper 2000. The support moldings may have a circumferential bearing surface 2022, attached to the stub shaft, for example by spokes 2030, for distributing the load onto the interior bottom and walls of the carton. Each molding, 2002, 2004 includes an external shoulder 2010 which is adapted to fit through the openings 1902. At least one of the moldings 2002 has axially or radially extending teeth 2012 forming a coupling feature which is adapted to be driven by the drive mechanism located within the cradle 106 formed on the front of the cabinet. Other types of coupling features may be used. A viewing window 2020 may be formed in an upper flap of the carton 1900 so that the printed pattern can be viewed with the lid 2022 closed.

The paragraph beginning at Page 68, lines 14-22, is to be amended as follows:

Returning to Figure 50, it can be seen that the end plate 3110 is shaped so as to conform with the regions 3115b and 3115c of the connector arrangement 3115, such that these regions can project into the casing 3020 for connection to the busbars 3071, 3072 and 3073 and the end PCB 3090, and so that the busbars 3071, 3072 and 3073 can extend to contact screws 3116a, 3116b and 3116c provided on the connector arrangement 3115. This particular shape of the end plate 3110 is shown in Figure 55A, where regions ~~3110~~ 3110a and 3110b of the end plate 3110 correspond with the regions 3115b and 3115c of the connector arrangement 3115, respectively. Further, a region 3110c of the end plate 3110 is provided so as to enable connection between the internal fluid delivery tubes 3006 and the fluid delivery connectors 3047 and 3048 of the printhead module 3030.

The paragraph beginning at Page 73, lines 25-33, is to be amended as follows:

As described above, the RIP software/hardware rasterizes each page description and compresses the rasterized page image. Each compressed page image is transferred to the PEC integrated circuit 3100 where it is then stored in a memory buffer 3135. The compressed page image is then retrieved and fed to a page image expander 3136 in which page images are retrieved. If required, any dither may be applied to any contone layer by a dithering means 3137 and any black bi-level layer may be compSosited over the contone layer by a compositor 3138 together with any infrared tags which may be rendered by the rendering means 3139. Returning to a description of process steps, the PEC integrated circuit 3100 then drives the printhead integrated circuits 3051 to print the composited page data at step ~~140~~ 3140 to produce a printed page ~~141~~3141.

The paragraphs beginning at Page 79, lines 26-37, are to be amended as follows:

The nozzle arrangement 3801 includes a nozzle chamber 3829 defined by an annular nozzle wall 3833, which terminates at an upper end in a nozzle roof ~~3834~~ and a radially inner nozzle rim 3804 that is circular in plan. The ink inlet channel 3814 is in fluid communication with the nozzle chamber 3829. At a lower end of the nozzle wall, there is disposed a movable rim 3810, that includes a movable seal lip 3840. An encircling wall 3838 surrounds the movable nozzle, and includes a stationary seal lip 3839 that, when the nozzle is at rest as shown in Figure 65, is adjacent the moving rim 3810. A fluidic seal 3811 is formed due to the surface tension of ink trapped between the stationary seal lip 3839 and the moving seal lip 3840. This prevents leakage of ink from the chamber whilst providing a low resistance coupling between the encircling wall 3838 and the nozzle wall 3833.

As best shown in Figure 72, a plurality of radially extending recesses 3835 is defined in the roof ~~3834~~ about the nozzle rim 3804. The recesses 3835 serve to contain radial ink flow as a result of ink escaping past the nozzle rim 3804.

The paragraph beginning at Page 80, lines 17-19, is to be amended as follows:

In use, the device at rest is filled with ink 3813 that defines a meniscus ~~803~~ 3803 under the influence of surface tension. The ink is retained in the chamber 3829 by the meniscus, and will not generally leak out in the absence of some other physical influence.

The paragraph beginning at Page 81, lines 7-14, is to be amended as follows:

As best shown in Figure 68, the nozzle arrangement also incorporates a test mechanism that can be used both post-manufacture and periodically after the printhead assembly is installed. The test mechanism includes a pair of contacts 3820 that are connected to test circuitry (not shown). A bridging contact 3819 is provided on a finger ~~3843~~ that extends from the lever arm 3818. Because the bridging contact 3819 is on the opposite side of the passive beams 3806, actuation of the nozzle causes the priding contact to move upwardly, into contact with the contacts 3820. Test circuitry can be used to confirm that actuation causes this closing of the circuit formed by the contacts 3819 and 820. If the circuit is closed appropriately, it can generally be assumed that the nozzle is operative.